

45750 to 45754—Continued.

species are grown under the name of *jaboticaba*; they are still somewhat confused botanically, but it appears that most of the plants common in cultivation belong either to *Myrciaria cauliflora* or *M. jaboticaba*, fruits of the latter being distinguishable from those of the former by the presence of a slender stem.

"The *jaboticaba* occurs in southern Brazil, both wild and cultivated. It is a very handsome tree, reaching a height of 35 or 40 feet, with a dense dome-shaped crown. The leaves are small, lanceolate, and light green in color; flowers white, with four petals and a conspicuous tuft of stamens. The fruits are produced in the greatest abundance and are the size of large grapes, with a tough leathery skin, juicy white pulp of rather acid aromatic flavor, and two to four flattened oval seeds. The resemblance between the *jaboticaba* and some of the grapes of the Muscadine group, e. g., James, is very striking, not only in general appearance but also in flavor.

"The *jaboticaba* prefers a soil that is rich and deep; it is rather slow of growth, coming into bearing after six or eight years. It withstands slight frosts and gives promise of being successful in southern Florida and perhaps also in sheltered locations throughout southern California. At the present time seed propagation is the only means of multiplication which is commonly employed, but inarching or some other means of propagation should be utilized to perpetuate good varieties." (Wilson Popenoe.)

45751. SOLANUM BULLATUM Vell. Solanaceæ.

Capoeira branca. An interesting plant which grows on the rolling prairies of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, and which is said to have unusual value for feeding live stock, especially horses.

Analyses made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, show that this plant contains an unusual quantity of protein. The percentages shown by these analyses are as follows: Moisture—leaves, 8.36; branches, 7.04. Ether extract—leaves, 2.29; branches, 0.59. Protein—leaves, 20.88; branches, 14.06. Crude fiber—leaves, 28.03; branches, 37.45.

45752. STRYPHNODENDRON BARBATIMAM Mart. Mimosaceæ.

"A small leguminous tree which occurs commonly on the plains of the State of Minas Geraes and is said by Pio Correa to be distributed from Para in northern Brazil to Sao Paulo in the southern part of the country. The bark contains a high percentage of tannin and is known as *casca da virgindade*; the seeds are said to be poisonous and the leaves to have medicinal qualities. It is the bark, however, that seems to have economic interest, being considered of value for use in tanning. According to Brazilian authorities it contains as high as 40 per cent of tannin; an analysis made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, gave the following percentages: Total dissolved solids, 31.6; soluble solids in cold water, 28.6; nontannins, 6.7; tannins, 20.1." (Wilson Popenoe.)

45753 and 45754. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ.

Corn.

45753. Typical yellow flint from Brazil.

45754. A white variety of the flour type.